

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XLI.

- Fig. 1. Test of *Salmacis globator* (form α), p. 431; nat. size.
 2. " " " (form β); nat. size.
 3. Apical area of *S. globator*, β ; somewhat magnified.
 4. Apical area of *Amblypneustes griseus*, p. 436, from a specimen with large generative pores; somewhat magnified.
 5, 6. *A. griseus*; the two forms, showing the difference in the width of the poriferous zone; nat. size.
 7. Outline sketch of auricle of *S. globator*, α .
 8. " " " " β .

3. Notes on some Japanese Mammalia. By Dr. A. GÜNTHER, F.R.S., Keeper of the Zoological Department, British Museum.

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(Plate XLII.)

I have recently had the opportunity of examining two collections of Mammalia made by Messrs. H. Pryer and C. Maries in various parts of the Japanese islands. Several desiderata and the more interesting specimens were acquired for the British Museum, and on some of them I beg to offer the following remarks.

UROTRICHUS TALPOIDES, Temm. (Plate XLII.)

During the examination of the series of specimens in the British Museum I have met with some points which do not seem to have been hitherto noticed in the descriptions of this species.

1. The colour of dried specimens is a dark sooty brown; and the same coloration I notice in an adult female, preserved in spirits, obtained by Mr. Maries near the river Nikko, in Nippon. This specimen is adult, as shown by the fully developed condition of its generative organs. A second female (Plate XLII. fig. B), found by Mr. Pryer near Yokohama, likewise fully adult, possesses a fur of a highly iridescent colour, a bright sapphire-green being visible in whatever direction the animal is viewed. I cannot observe any other difference between this and the former specimen, except that it has the tail beset with longer and denser hairs. It would be interesting to know whether the iridescence of the hairs is apparent at certain seasons of the year only.

2. In the milk-dentition of an immature example, the skull of which, however, is 26 millims. long, I notice that each of the anterior incisors is strongly lobate on its outer margin near the base; also the second incisor shows an indication of a similar lobe, and is much less conical than its successor; the premolars and molars of the milk- as well as permanent dentition show a remarkable agreement both as regards number and form.

I have compared on this occasion with the Japanese species the North-American *Urotrichus gibbsii*, Bd., of which an adult male

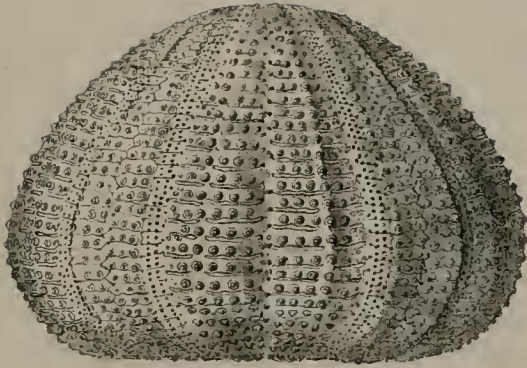


Fig. 1.

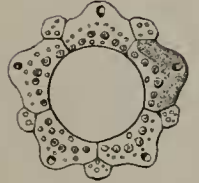


Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.

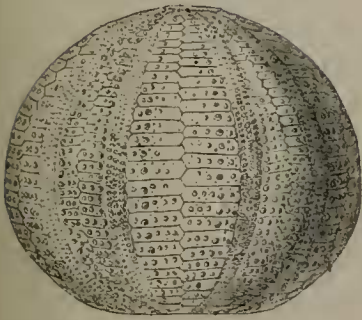


Fig. 5.

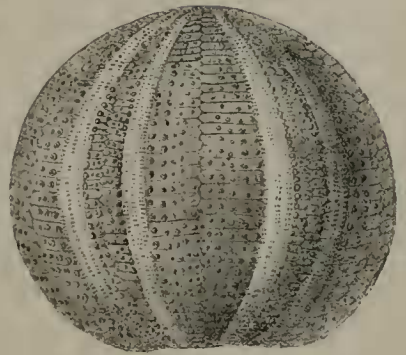


Fig. 6.



Fig. 7.

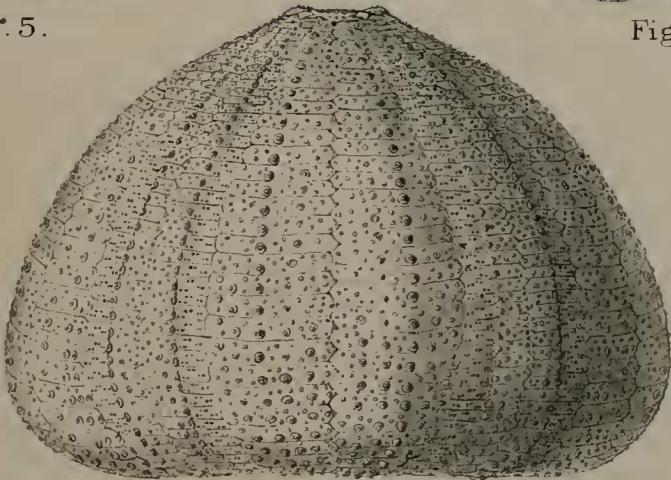


Fig. 2.



Fig. 8.



specimen (Plate XLII. fig. A), preserved in spirits, was obtained by the late Mr. J. K. Lord, who described its habits in the P. Z. S. for 1864, p. 161.

As far as external characters are concerned, the American species could scarcely be generically distinguished from the Japanese form. Its snout and nostrils are similarly formed. The eye is in the same rudimentary condition, little conspicuous, and nearly hidden under the skin. The ears are wide slits, nearly longitudinal with regard to the axis of the body, and placed so far back on the side of the head as to be opposite to the base of the fore legs. The fore feet (fig. *a*) are rather broader than in *U. talpoides* (fig. *b*), whilst the tarsal tubercles on the sole of the hind feet (fig. *a'*) are much less developed than in that species (fig. *b'*). The fur is lustrous, but less so than in the female from Yokohama described above; and the hairs on the tail are so sparse and short as to leave the verticelli uncovered, almost as in a rat's tail. The specimen has an extremely thin but prominent penis, projecting 5 millims. beyond the skin.

With regard to its dentition (figs. *u*, *l*) *U. gibbsii* differs so much from the Japanese species, that, in my opinion, it should be placed in a distinct genus, for which the name *Neürotrichus* may be used.

Mr. Mivart in the 'Journal of Anatomy and Physiology,' ii. 1868, arranges the dental formula for the Japanese *Urotrichus* thus:—

$$I. \frac{2-2}{1-1}. \quad C. \frac{1-1}{1-1}. \quad Pm. \frac{4-4}{3-3}. \quad M. \frac{3-3}{3-3} = \frac{20}{16} = 36.$$

In *Neürotrichus* the formula would be

$$I. \frac{2-2}{1-1}. \quad C. \frac{1-1}{1-1}. \quad Pm. \frac{3-3}{4-4}. \quad M. \frac{3-3}{3-3} = \frac{18}{18} = 36.$$

Dr. Baird (Mamm. N. Am. p. 77) has already mentioned the curious scalpriform modification of the upper and lower front incisors, which remind us of those of *Scalops* and *Condylura*; the upper are much broader than the lower, and inserted in a vertical position, whilst the lower are subhorizontal.

TALPA MIZURA, n. sp.

Japan is inhabited by a second species of Mole beside *Talpa wogura*. In a collection made by Mr. H. Pryer in the neighborhood of Yokohama, there is, beside specimens of the common species, the dried skin of a Mole distinguished by the uniform slate-colour of its fur, which is also less dense and elastic than in *Talpa wogura*. But the most obvious distinctive character is its much longer tail: the total length of the specimen is 48 lines, the tail measuring 10 lines, or a little more than one fifth of the length of the body. In a specimen of *Talpa wogura* of similar size, namely 46 lines, the tail is only 6 lines long, or nearly one eighth of the length of the body. In other respects I do not find any difference from *Talpa wogura*, and unfortunately the skin is in too bad a condition to allow of the extraction of the skull.

URSUS ARCTOS, Linn.

Mr. Maries obtained from Yeterop, the largest of the Kurile